

Borough of Beverley.

REPORT.

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

J. P. PARK, M.D.,

For the Year 1905

Beverley:

J. KEMP AND SON, PRINTERS, MARKET PLACE.





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TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND BURGESSES OF THE
BOROUGH OF BEVERLEY, ACTING AS THE URBAN
SANITARY AUTHORITY.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the
following Report for the year 1905.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. P. PARK, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Mr. Alderman F. A. ARDEN.

The Mayor.

Mr. Councillor NORTON.

Mr. Alderman ELWELL.

Mr. Councillor D. NUTCHEY.

Mr. Alderman WHITEHEAD.

Mr. Councillor PAPE.

Mr. Alderman WRAY.

Mr. Councillor RANEY.

Mr. Councillor COOPER.

Mr. Councillor SCHOFIELD.

Mr. Councillor HAMMOND.

Mr. Councillor THOMPSON.

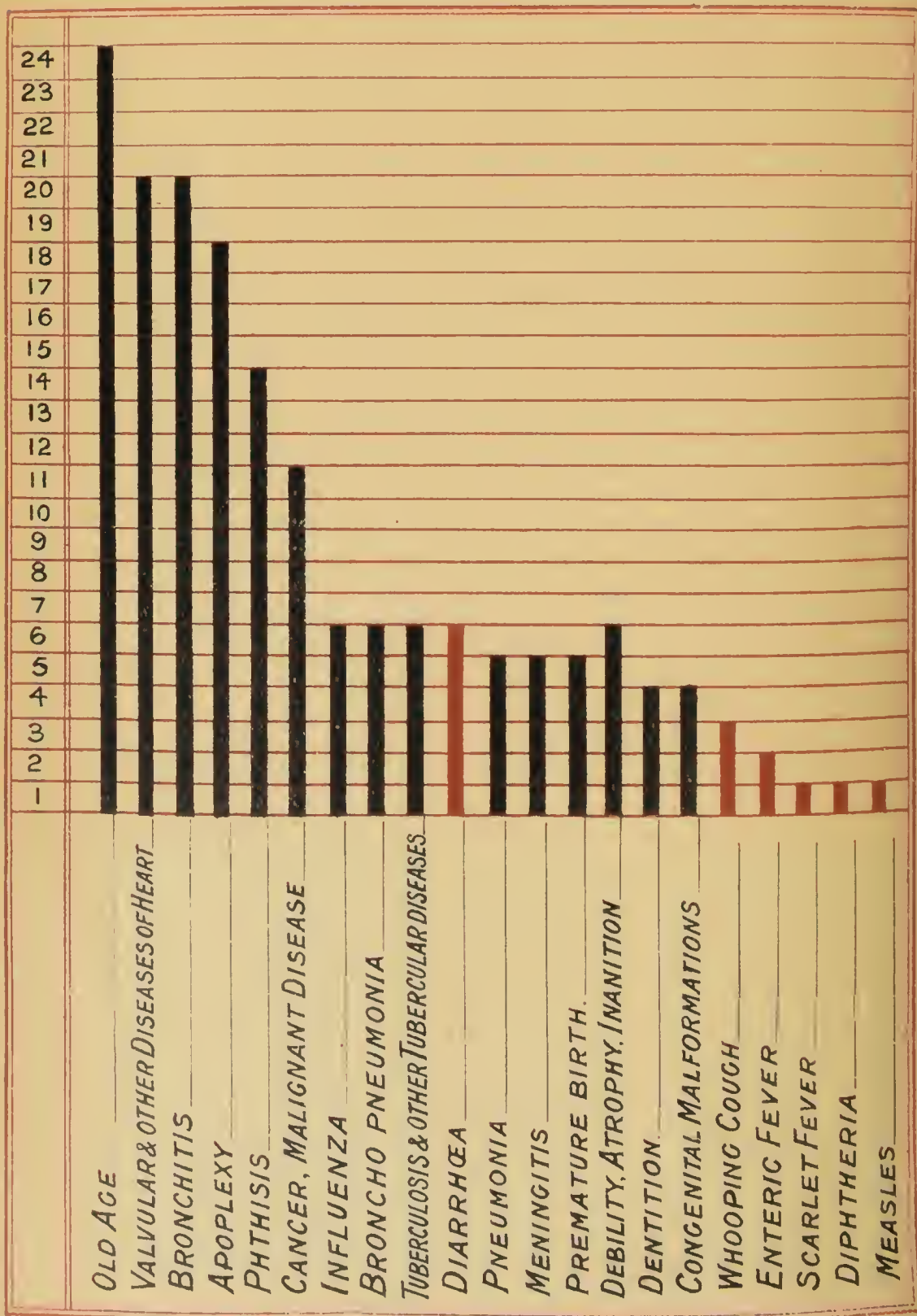
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*Chart shewing the Comparative Number of the
Twenty One principal Causes of Death during the
Year 1905.*

Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.

Deaths from other Diseases.



BEVERLEY URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

BOROUGH OF BEVERLEY.

Report, 1905.

POPULATION.—The estimated population of the Borough for 1905 was 13,450.

AREA.—The area of the town is 1,194 acres, 2 roods, 27 poles. The Common Pasture Land is 1,217 acres. The average density of population is estimated at 11 persons per acre.

TOPOGRAPHY.—Beverley stands at the foot of the Yorkshire Wolds. Its length is nearly two miles, and at no part is its breadth greater than half a mile.

ALTITUDE.—The height above the sea level varies from 50 feet in New Walk to 20 feet at the Gas Works. These places are about a mile and a half apart,—New Walk being at the Western and the Gas Works at the Eastern end of the town.

GEOLOGY.—The town is on the chalk, which formation is here overlaid by clay and gravel, averaging about 30 feet in depth.

INDUSTRIES.—These consist principally of Tanning, the Manufacture of Agricultural Implements, and Shipbuilding.

The number of inhabited houses was 3,116, being about $4\frac{1}{2}$ persons to each house.

The Borough is divided into Three Wards.

The District Rate was 3s. 4d.

The Poor Rate was 2s. 8d.

The rateable value of the Borough consisting of houses, buildings, and land is estimated at £51,825, divided amongst the Parishes as follows :—

RATEABLE VALUE, HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.

					£	s.	d.
St. Martin's	...	...	...	...	18,261	10	0
St. Mary's	...	...	...	...	21,320	0	0
St. Nicholas'	...	...	...	...	8,815	0	0
					<hr/>		
					£48,396	10	0

RATEABLE VALUE, LAND.

St. Martin's	...	...	...	...	885	10	0
St. Mary's	...	...	...	...	670	0	0
St. Nicholas'	...	...	...	...	1,873	0	0
					<hr/>		
Total ...					£3,428	10	0
					<hr/>		

WATER SUPPLY.

Two-thirds of the houses in Beverley derive their water supply from bore holes sunk into the underlying chalk to the depth of 70 or 80 feet, and lined with a 2-inch iron tubing. The remaining third are supplied by the Beverley Waterworks Company, whose wells are situated about a mile and a quarter on the South-west side of the town. One sample of tap and two of pump water were sent for analysis during the year. The three samples were examined bacteriologically, and all were found to contain a larger number of bacteria to the cubic centimetre than a good drinking water should do. One specimen of pump and one of tap water were also examined chemically, and both were pronounced to be of a high degree of purity and well adapted for drinking purposes.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Five cases of Small-pox belonging to the Borough were admitted to the Hospital during the year. The average stay in the Hospital was about five weeks for each patient.

HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES ACT, 1890.

Nine houses were inspected under the above Act during the year. Five of these were dealt with under the Public Health Act, 1875; and the remaining four were found to be in a condition so dangerous, and injurious to health, as to be totally unfit for human habitation. They were also found to be in such a ruinous state as not to be reasonably capable of being made fit for human habitation.

HOUSES BUILT DURING THE YEAR.

Twenty-eight houses already built or in the process of building, were inspected during the year.

Twenty-one houses consisted of five rooms—front room and kitchen on ground floor, and three bedrooms on the second floor. There was also a good scullery, wash-house, coal-house, and cemented privy. The drainage seemed all right, and sink pipes—where present—discharged over trapped gullies.

Fourteen houses derived their water-supply from deep bores in the chalk, and seven were supplied by the Waterworks Company. The rent was £12 per year.

Seven houses consisted of four rooms—front room and kitchen on ground floor, and two bedrooms on second floor. There was also a scullery, coal house, and four of the houses had cemented privies and three had water-closets. The drainage seemed all right, and the water-supply was from the Waterworks Company. The rent varied from £8 to £12 per year.

COLLECTION OF NIGHT SOIL.

The systematic collection of night-soil in the Borough is a monthly one, except where pails have been substituted in lieu of privies, in which case the pails are emptied weekly. The work of collection by the Contractors is more effectually carried out than formerly, and few complaints were received as to their want of punctuality. During the year 11 privy-middens were altered to the pail system.

INQUESTS.

Nine Inquests were held during the year, as compared with 15 in 1904.

The verdicts were as follows:—Concussion of Brain, 1; Syncope, 2; Heart Disease, 2; Drowning, 1; Severe Accidental Injuries, 2; and Scalds, 1.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

These are regularly inspected by Supt. Knight, and two cases of Small-pox were notified at the Red Lodging House, Beckside, during January.

PUBLIC BATHS.

Ten thousand and forty-eight swimming, and two thousand and eleven slipper baths were taken during the year at the Public Baths, Ladygate. Compared with the previous year there is an increase of 3,573 swimming, and a decrease of 208 slipper baths.

Total expenditure for Fuel and Wages	£144	5	6
Receipts	66	19	7

Deficit..... £77 5 11

The deficit for 1904 was	£65	6	10
" " " 1903 "	62	8	9
" " " 1902 "	69	1	6

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Twenty-eight samples under this Act were sent by Supt. Knight to the Borough Analyst for analysis during the year. The samples taken were as follows:—Milk, 8; Butter, 4; Lard, 4; Jam, 3; Coffee, 2; Whiskey, 2; Gin, 2; Mustard, 1; Pepper, 1; and Cheese, 1. Total 28. All these samples were found to be genuine, and the majority of them were obtained for analysis without notifying the persons from whom they were obtained of the purpose for which they were wanted.

MILK.

Two specimens of Milk were sent for bacteriological examination, but no pathogenic bacteria were found in either sample.

DR. FARRAR'S RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

None of Dr. Farrar's Recommendations have yet been seriously considered by your Committee, but the most pressing need of Beverley at the present time is the possession of a pure gravitation supply of water which shall not be liable to periodic contamination. The Council passed a resolution that it was in the best interests of the Borough that the Water supply should be in the hands of the Corporation, and in furtherance of this object a special Committee was appointed to negotiate with the Waterworks Company for the purchase of their works. Nothing has yet been accomplished, although it is to be hoped that a new gravitation water supply will be obtained before another outbreak of Diarrhœa or Enteric Fever occurs. Should another outbreak of these diseases take place, it will place Beverley in a very serious position, and as Medical Officer of Health I consider it my duty to urge upon the Council the necessity of carrying out, as soon as possible, the Resolution passed by them in April last.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL.

The question of the establishment of a Hospital in connection with the Borough for the isolation and treatment of Infectious Diseases has been several times considered by your Committee; and the plans for such a Hospital were approved by the Local Government Board in 1900. Since then no further steps have been taken in the matter, although the possession of such an institution would be a great boon to the town.

DISINFECTING APPARATUS.

The advantage of possessing a Steam Disinfecting Apparatus was considered by the Sanitary Committee during the Small-pox outbreaks of 1893 and 1899, and in the latter year it was considered advisable to wait until an Infectious Diseases Hospital was established.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

The question of providing a Public Mortuary has not yet been seriously considered by the Sanitary Committee.

BIRTHS.

According to the Returns furnished by the Registrar, the number of births registered in the Beverley Urban Sanitary District during the twelve months ending 31st December, 1905, was 384: 200 males and 184 females, giving a birth rate of 28·5 per 1,000 per annum.

The increase of births over deaths representing the natural increase of the population was—

174	in	1905
95	in	1904
161	in	1903
179	in	1902
147	in	1901
123	in	1900
176	in	1899
166	in	1898
187	in	1897
179	in	1896
130	in	1895

The natural increase of the population in 1905 was considerably above the average (154) of the preceding ten years.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered in the Borough during the year was 210: of these 23 were in the Workhouse and 5 in the Cottage Hospital. The death rate, from all causes, was 15·6 per 1,000 per annum, that of the 141 smaller towns of England and Wales being 14·4 per 1,000 per annum. The death rate from the seven Chief Zymotic Diseases was 1·04 per 1,000 per annum, that of the 141 smaller towns of England and Wales being 1·50 per 1,000 per annum.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—VITAL STATISTICS, 1905.

Annual Rates per 1,000 living.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality under 1 year to 1,000 births.
England and Wales.....	27·2	15·2	1·52	128
76 Great Towns	28·2	15·7	1·88	140
141 Smaller Towns	26·9	14·4	1·50	132
England and Wales, less the 217 Towns	26·3	14·9	1·09	113
Beverley	28·5	15·6	1·04	114

DEATHS OF INHABITANTS OF BEVERLEY OUTSIDE THE DISTRICT.

	Sex.	Age.	Cause of Death.
East Riding Asylum	M	72	Senile Decay.
Do.	F	70	Do.
Do.	F	44	Chronic Bright's Disease.
Do.	F	62	Senile Decay.
Do.	M	77	Do.
Do.	M	47	General Paralysis.
Do.	F	51	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
Do.	F	64	Softening of Brain.
Do.	F	48	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The following table gives the chief causes of death under one year of age, from 1897 to 1905 inclusive.

	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897
Diarrhœa	4	11	4	3	10	3	21	11	8
Whooping Cough	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	4
Measles	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Bronchitis	7	7	2	3	1	14	3	8	7
Broncho-Pneumonia	1	2	4	3	2	1	6	1	2
Pneumonia	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	2
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	6	3	16	8	12	13	7	18	17
Convulsions	3	4	1	5	1	9	2	3	8
Premature Birth	5	8	8	13	16	11	5	12	3
Dentition	4	3	0	3	3	2	1	2	0
Enteritis and Dysentery ...	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3
Simple Meningitis	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1
Erysipelas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Laryngismus Stridulus ...	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Congenital Malformations	3	0	2	1	1	2	3	2	1
Phthisis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tnbercular Meningitis ...	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Other	5	4	9	9	7	6	6	6	6
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	44	47	49	53	61	66	61	71	65

The following Table gives the population, number of births and deaths, the birth and death rates, deaths in Public Institutions, &c., &c., during the past eleven years.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.	
		Number.	Rate.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.					Number.	Rate.
				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Births registered.	Number.	Rate.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1895	12,796	398	31.1	84	211	268	20.9	18	...	...	...	...
1896	12,861	428	33.2	67	157	249	19.3	21	...	...	...	...
1897	12,925	424	32.8	65	153	237	18.3	15	...	...	...	...
1898	12,989	416	32.0	71	170	250	19.2	21	...	...	...	...
1899	13,054	415	31.8	61	147	239	18.3	17	...	...	...	...
1900	13,118	396	30.1	66	167	273	20.8	21	...	...	...	...
1901	13,183	361	27.3	61	168	214	16.2	24	8	6	212	16.0
1902	13,250	395	29.8	53	134	216	16.3	22	8	13	221	16.6
1903	13,313	381	28.6	49	128	214	16.0	19	6	12	220	16.5
1904	13,376	333	24.8	47	141	238	17.7	27	10	9	237	17.7
1905	13,450	384	28.5	44	114	210	15.6	28	9	9	210	15.6
Av'ages for the 11 years.	13,119	393	30.0	59	153	237	18.0	21				

The following Table gives the population, number of deaths in the Borough and Workhouse, and annual death rate with corresponding Zymotic rate for the years 1880 to 1905 inclusive :

Year.	Population.	Deaths in Borough	Deaths in Workhouse.	Total of Deaths.	General Death Rate	Zymotic Death Rate.
1880	11,291	212	17	229	20.2	2.2
1881	11,410	215	21	236	20.6	0.8
1882	11,522	219	15	234	20.3	1.0
1883	11,635	213	21	234	20.1	1.7
1884	11,748	242	16	258	21.9	4.1
1885	11,861	225	16	241	20.3	1.1
1886	11,974	255	12	267	22.2	1.7
1887	12,087	197	18	215	17.7	1.4
1888	12,200	228	20	248	20.3	0.9
1889	12,313	236	30	266	21.6	2.9
1890	12,425	289	26	315	25.3	2.3
1891	12,539	235	28	263	20.9	0.7
1892	12,603	211	18	229	18.1	1.1
1893	12,667	290	22	312	24.6	4.3
1894	12,732	193	21	214	16.8	1.3
1895	12,796	250	18	268	20.9	2.5
1896	12,861	228	21	249	19.3	2.2
1897	12,925	222	15	237	18.3	1.5
1898	12,989	229	21	250	19.2	2.7
1899	13,054	222	17	239	18.3	2.2
1900	13,118	252	21	273	20.8	1.0
1901	13,183	198	16	214	16.2	1.6
1902	13,250	196	20	216	16.3	1.0
1903	13,313	199	15	214	16.0	0.67
1904	13,376	217	21	238	17.7	1.7
1905	13,450	187	23	210	15.6	1.0

A Table shewing the deaths Registered from all causes, with Classification of Ages,
from 1st January to the 31st December, 1905, inclusive.

Population in 1901.		6100	2978	4105	AGES.								Total.	
Deaths from		St. Martin.	St. Nicholas.	St. Mary.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 and up
I.—Specific Febrile, or Zymotic Diseases														
1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.														
Measles	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Influenza	...	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6
2.—DIARRHOEAL DISEASES.														
Diarrhoea	...	4	1	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
3.—SEPTIC DISEASES.														
Pyæmia Septicæmia	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Infective Peritonitis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
II.—Constitutional Diseases.														
Rheumatic Arthritis	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	5	11
Tabes Mesenterica	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tubercular Meningitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Phthisis	...	7	4	3	...	1	2	3	...	4	2	...	...	14
Diabetes Mellitus	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tubercular Peritonitis	...	4	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
General Tuberculosis	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Table showing the deaths—continued.

Population in 1901.		6100		2978		4105		AGES.										Total.
Deaths from		St. Martin.	St. Nicholas.	St. Mary.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 and up				
III.—Developmental Diseases.																		
Premature Birth	1	2	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Atelectasis	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital Malformations	1	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Old Age	9	4	11	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	18	24	...	24
Senile Gangrene... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2
IV.—Local Diseases.																		
1.—DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.																		
Inflammation of Brain or Membranes	1	3	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Apoplexy, Softening of Brain, Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis	11	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	9	18	...	18
Convulsions.....	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Locomotor Ataxy .....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2
General Paralysis .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
Caries of Spine .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
2.—DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																		
Chronic Endocarditis .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Aneurism of Aorta .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2
Heart Disease... ..	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	8	7	1	...	20

Table showing the deaths—continued.

Population in 1901.	6100	2978	4105	AGES.										Total.
				0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	
Deaths from	St. Martin.	St. Nicholas.	St. Mary.											
3.—DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.														
Bronchitis	10	4	6	7	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	7	20
Pneumonia	3	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	5
Broncho-Pneumonia	6	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	6
4.—DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.														
Dentition	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ulcer of Stomach .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Cirrhosis of Liver .....	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Jaundice .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Strangulated Hernia .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
5.—DISEASES OF URINARY SYSTEM.														
Bright's Disease, Albuminuria	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3
Stricture, Pyo. Nephritis .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
6.—DISEASES OF REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM.														
A. Female Organs.														
Tumour of Uterus .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fibroid Tumour of Uterus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1

Table showing the deaths—continued.

Deaths from	Population in 1901.												Total.	
	AGES.													
	6100		2978		4105									
	St. Martin.	St. Nicholas.	St. Mary.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 and upwards	
B. Parturition.														
Miscarriage, Acute Nephritis.....	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Convulsions .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Parturition, Embolism of Pulmonary Artery...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Albuminuria	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7.—DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.														
Pemphigus .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
VI.—VIOLENCE.														
1.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.														
Fractures and Contusions .....	...	2	...	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Scald .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drowning... ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Concussion of Brain .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
VII.—Ill Defined and not Specified Causes.														
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	3	2	1	6	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	6
Totals.....	90	43	77	44	15	10	7	6	16	12	23	38	44	210

The following Table gives the number of deaths from the **seven** principal Zymotic diseases for the years 1880 to 1905 inclusive:—

Year.	Small Pox.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diarrhoea.				Total.
							Typhus.	Enteric	Continued Fever.	
1880	...	1	3	6	2	11	...	2	...	25
1881	4	...	2	...	...	2	2	10
1882	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	4	1	11
1883	...	6	...	4	...	7	...	2	1	20
1884	...	6	2	...	...	22	...	16	3	49
1885	...	4	3	...	...	2	...	5	...	14
1886	...	3	1	5	...	5	...	7	...	21
1887	1	3	3	..	...	9	..	2	...	18
1888	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	11
1889	...	1	...	6	12	13	...	3	1	36
1890	7	4	1	6	...	11	...	29
1891	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	10
1892	...	5	...	3	...	6	...	1	...	15
1893	2	2	4	...	...	32	...	14	1	55
1894	...	6	2	8	...	..	...	1	...	17
1895	...	2	...	3	1	22	...	5	...	33
1896	...	7	6	2	1	12	...	1	...	29
1897	...	2	6	2	1	8	...	1	...	20
1898	4	4	2	21	...	5	...	36
1899	1	...	...	1	2	24	...	2	...	30
1900	1	6	...	4	...	2	...	13
1901	...	4	3	2	...	13	...	...	...	22
1902	...	4	4	1	...	3	...	2	...	14
1903	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	9
1904	5	...	13	...	5	...	23
1905	...	1	3	1	1	6	...	2	...	14
	6	68	58	63	29	248	...	101	11	584

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, 1890.

The following is a list of the Infectious Diseases notifiable under this Act:—

Small-Pox, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Erysipelas, Typhus Fever, Enteric Fever, Relapsing Fever, Continued Fever, Puerperal Fever, Cholera, and Plague.

Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhœa are Zymotic Diseases not notifiable under the Act.

The number of notifications received during the year was 144 as against 73 in the previous year, and an average of 69 during the twelve years from 1894 to 1905 inclusive. The notifications received were as follows:—Scarlet Fever 108, Erysipelas 22, Small Pox 5, Enteric Fever 5, Diphtheria 3, and Puerperal Infection 1. Total 144.

These were notified during the months of the year as follows:—

	Small Pox.	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Ery- sipelas.	Puerpal Infection.	Total.
January ...	2	1	1	...	4	...	8
February...	1	2	...	...	2	...	5
March	2	...	1	...	2	...	5
April .....	...	...	1	...	2	...	3
May .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
June .....	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
July .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
August .....	...	1	7	...	5	...	13
September .	...	...	3	.	...	...	3
October ...	...	...	38	...	2	...	40
November .	...	1	34	2	1	...	38
December ..	...	...	22	...	1	...	23
	5	5	108	3	22	1	144
1904	0	51	8	3	10	1	73
1903	0	8	6	5	17	3	39
1902	0	14	17	18	7	1	57
1901	0	26	28	7	7	0	68
1900	2	17	44	6	10	2	81

Table giving the ages of those who suffered from notifiable diseases:—

	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	Over 75	Total.
Small Pox	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	5
Typhoid Fever	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
Scarlet Fever	15	74	14	2	2	1	...	...	...	108
Diphtheria	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Erysipelas	1	2	4	3	4	3	2	3	22
Puerpal Infection..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total	0	15	80	19	10	5	7	3	2	3	144

FEVER.

This term includes the three forms Typhus, Typhoid, and Simple Continued Fever.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Five cases of Typhoid Fever were notified during the year, two of which proved fatal, giving a mortality of 40 per cent. The disease was the ordinary Sporadic type which usually occurs in Beverley, and the cause was difficult to trace. There was no common origin in regard to milk, drainage, or water supply.

TYPHOID

The following table gives the number of cases in household, date

No.	Locality.	No. of Cases in Household	Month of Attack.	Age.	Occupation.	Approximate date of Attack.
1	Grosvenor Place ...	1	January ...	13	School Girl.....	23—12—'04
2	Beckside	1	February ..	25	Married Woman	3— 2—'05
3	Hind's Yard	1	February ..	8	School Boy ...	9— 2—'05
4	Lairgate	1	August ...	27	Married Woman	5— 8—'05
5	Holme Church Lane	1	November..	32	Tanner	22—10—'05

FEVER.

of attack, age, occupation, water supply, milk supply, etc., etc.

Water Supply.	Milk. Supply.		Widal's Reaction.	Drainage Smoke Test.	Remarks.
Waterworks..	A.	Privy Midden	Not used.	No defect.	Minster Girls' School
Private Pump	B.	Privy Midden	Do.	Do.	.....
Do.	C.	Pail System...	Do.	Do.	Minster Boys' School
Do.	D.	Pail System...	Do.	Defective.	.....
Public Pump.	E.	Privy Midden	Do.	No defect.	.....

Table giving the number of deaths from Fever (Typhoid and Continued Fever) for the years 1880 to 1903 inclusive, and the ages at which the deaths occurred :

Year.	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	Total.
1880	2	...	...	...	...	2
1881	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	4
1882	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	5
1883	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
1884	...	1	3	4	4	5	...	2	...	19
1885	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	5
1886	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	7
1887	2	...	...	...	...	2
1888	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
1889	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	4
1890	5	3	...	1	2	...	11
1891	2	2	...	...	...	...	4
1892	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1893	1	5	4	1	3	...	1	15
1894	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1895	2	3	...	...	...	...	5
1896	1	...	...	...	...	1
1897	1	...	...	...	1
1898	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	5
1899	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1900	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
1901	0
1902	1	...	...	1	...	2
1903	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
1904	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
1905	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
	1	6	15	35	32	11	5	5	2	112

Owing to the notification of these cases, the following Sanitary in precautions were enabled to be taken.—

Isolation was carried out as far as it was practicable to do so four roomed cottages where most of the cases occurred.

Disinfectants were freely distributed, and pails for the collection of the dejecta from the patients were supplied and emptied daily.

Each household was likewise supplied with a handbill giving concise instructions regarding the nature of the disease. isolation, and disinfection.

FLUSHING, AND DISTRIBUTION OF DISINFECTANTS.

Disinfectants are freely and gratuitously distributed to all who require them, and, when necessary, house drains are flushed daily with disinfectants, especially in households attacked with Enteric Fever.

SMALL POX.

The number of cases of the above disease notified during the year was five ; none of these proved fatal. Prompt measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease ; (1) the cases were isolated as they occurred in the Small-Pox Hospital, (2) those who had come in contact with persons suffering from the complaint were re-vaccinated, (3) the inhabitants of the infected houses were placed in strict quarantine, (4) and the households thoroughly disinfected.

The first case originated in a Common Lodging-house, and was that of a hawker from Hull who had contracted the disease there. Then it was found necessary to quarantine 25 persons for 15 days.

Unfortunately, seven days after the term of quarantine had expired, another inmate of the above lodging-house (who had refused to be re-vaccinated) contracted the complaint, and in consequence 19 persons were obliged to be quarantined for a further period of 15 days, with the result that no more cases arose in this house.

Four weeks later a third outbreak took place in a four-roomed cottage situated in a different part of the town ; the cause of the outbreak was easily traced to the original cases.

A week later a second, and a few days after a third case happened in the same house. The two latter had already been re-vaccinated when attacked, and the vaccination had taken to some extent. The other inhabitants of the house were quarantined, and the cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital.

A more serious spread of the disease was prevented by the prompt and efficient measures taken.

VACCINATION SCARS,

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1st case, aged 13, 3 fair scars. | Discrete Small-pox. |
| 2nd case, aged 51, 2 good scars. | Confluent Small-pox. |
| 3rd case, aged 49, 2 scars. | Do. |
| 4th case, aged 19, 3 good scars. | Do. |
| 5th case, aged 16, 4 good scars. | Modified Small-pox. |

DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP.

Three cases were notified under the above heading, one of which proved fatal.

The following Table gives a list of deaths from Diphtheria and Croup, at different ages, for the last 26 years :—

	Under 1 year.	1 year and under 2.	2 years and under 3.	3 years and under 4.	4 years and under 5.	5 years and under 6.	6 years and under 7.	7 years and under 8.	8 years and under 9.	9 years and under 10.	10 years and under 11.	Total.
1880	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1881
1882	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1883	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1884	1	1	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	6
1885	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
1886	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
1887	1	.	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
1888	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	5
1889	1	...	...	...	...	1
1890
1891	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
1892	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
1893	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1894	2	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	6
1895	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
1896	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7
1897	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
1898
1899
1900
1901	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	4
1902	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	4
1903	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
1904
1905	1	1
	4	13	11	8	10	8	5	6	1	...	2	68

The number of deaths registered under the above heading for the last 26 years was 68 ; all but three of which occurred under 8 years of age. No child died from this disease over 11 years, and no adult at any age. The bacillus of Diphtheria was only found in two of the cases notified. The drains were tested and found all right.

DIARRHŒA.

The number of deaths from Diarrhœa during the year was 6 as against 13 in the previous year.

The following Table gives the number of deaths from Diarrhœa during the last twenty-five years, and the ages at which the deaths occurred :—

	3 months and under.	Between 3 and 6 months.	Between 6 and 9 months.	Between 9 and 12 months.	Between 12 and 18 months.	Between 18 and 24 months.	Between 2 and 3 years.	Between 5 and 10 years.	Between 15 and 55 years.	Between 55 and 65 years.	Between 65 and 75 years.	Over 75 years.	Total.
1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
1883	1	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
1884	9	5	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	22
1885	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1886	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
1887	3	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
1888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
1889	4	1	3	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	13
1890	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1891	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
1892	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1893	12	1	3	7	2	1	1	...	1	...	2	2	32
1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
1895	9	6	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22
1896	4	2	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
1897	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
1898	1	5	4	1	1	2	...	...	2	1	1	3	21
1899	9	8	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	24
1900	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
1901	3	4	1	2	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	13
1902	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
1903	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5
1904	3	2	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13
1905	2	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6
	76	55	26	31	15	6	3	2	6	4	4	9	237

The following table gives the months of the year in which the above deaths were recorded.

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
1881	0
1882	1	...	...	...	1
1883	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	7
1884	2	...	10	8	...	1	1	22
1885	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1886	3	2	...	...	5
1887	8	1	...	...	...	9
1888	0
1889	6	5	1	...	1	13
1890	1	1	1	2	1	...	6
1891	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
1892	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	6
1893	5	19	7	...	1	...	32
1894	0
1895	4	12	6	...	...	22
1896	2	3	5	...	2	...	...	12
1897	1	...	4	2	1	...	...	8
1898	2	...	...	2	11	4	2	...	21
1899	1	6	17	...	...	...	24
1900	1	2	1	...	...	...	4
1901	1	4	6	2	...	...	13
1902	1	2	...	...	3
1903	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	5
1904	1	1	1	1	1	6	2	...	...	13
1905	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	6
	2	1	1	3	5	7	16	79	87	28	6	2	237

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year was 108, which occurred in 79 households. Seventy-five of these cases were school children, 20 were persons ranging from 15 to 47 years of age, and 13 were children too young to attend School. Over 70 per cent of the cases which occurred in very young children and in persons over 15 years of age originated in households from which children attended school.

Four cases of the disease were notified from 1st January to 28th August, and ten cases from 28th August to 6th October, when a smart outbreak of the affection took place, which continued with varied degrees of severity until the schools were closed on the 8th December. Coincident with the closing of the schools a decided fall took place in the number of cases notified. Nineteen cases were reported from 1st to 8th December inclusive, and only 3 cases from the latter date to the end of the month.

It was early seen that the Elementary Schools of the Borough acted as centres for the spread of the disease, but it was not considered necessary to close them until it was obvious that the mere exclusion from school of children from infected households was insufficient to stop the spread of the epidemic.

The type of the disease was mild, and no death was recorded during the outbreak although one case proved fatal earlier in the year.

All the Schools were stoved with Sulphur, cleansed and thoroughly ventilated.

The following table gives the number of children attending the different schools who suffered from the disease, and the number of children excluded from these schools on account of having Scarlet Fever in their homes.

	Number of Children Affected.	Number of Children Excluded.	Total.
Wesleyan School	13	21	34
St. Mary's Girls' School	13	14	27
St. Mary's Boys' School	12	10	22
St. Mary's Infant School.....	5	12	17
St. Nicholas' Infant School.....	10	7	17
Minster Girls' School	8	5	13
Minster Boys' School	5	6	11
Corn Exchange School.....	5	2	7
Minster Infant School	2	1	3
Catholic School.....	0	3	3
Private School	1	2	3
Minstermoorgate Infant School..	1	0	1
	75	83	158

The children attending the Wesleyan, St. Nicholas, and St. Mary's Girls' School were the first to be attacked by the disease.

CANCER—MALIGNANT DISEASE.

The number of deaths under the above heading was 11, as against 23 in the previous year, and an average of 13·4 during the ten years from 1896 to 1905 inclusive. The number of deaths in the different Parishes was as follows:—St. Martin 4, St. Nicholas 0, and St. Mary 7.

	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	Total
Cancer of Female											
Generative Organs.	4	1	3	6	4	5	4	1	2	1	31
Cancer of Stomach...	1	...	3	7	3	3	1	6	4	3	31
Do. Liver	2	2	2	...	3	1	1	1	2	...	14
Do. Rectum ...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	5
Do. Bowels ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	7	1	13
Do. Breast ...	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	3	4	3	16
Rodent Ulcer of Face	..	2	...	...	1	..	..	...	...	..	3
Cancer of Œsophagus	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	4
Do. Bladder ...	...	...	1	..	...	...	1	..	...	...	2
Do. Jaw .. .....	...	...	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	...	2
Do. Omentum	...	...	...	1	..	...	..	...	1	...	2
Do. Leg .....	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Do. Brain .....	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Do. Lungs .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Malignant Abdominal Tumour .. .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Cancer of Tongue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3
Glandular Carcinoma	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1
Cancer of Peritoneum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	9	7	11	20	14	12	13	14	23	11	134

INFLUENZA.

Table showing number of deaths at different ages since its first appearance in the town in 1890 :--

Year.	Between 1 and 5.	Between 5 and 15.	Between 15 and 25.	Between 25 and 35.	Between 35 and 45.	Between 45 and 55.	Between 55 and 65.	Between 65 and 75.	Over 75 years.	Total.
1890	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
1891	4	2	...	1	7
1892	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3
1893	1	1
1894
1895	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	5
1896	1	1	...	...	2
1897	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	4
1898	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	6
1899	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1900	1	...	2	...	...	3	9	15
1901	1	...	2	...	2	...	5
1902	1	...	...	1	1	2	4	9
1903	1	1	2	1	5
1904	1	1	2	4
1905	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	6
	2	3	4	3	3	12	9	17	22	75

PHTHISIS.

The number of deaths from Consumption during the year was 14, as compared with 17 in the previous year, and an average of 19·1 during the past 21 years. The death-rate was 1·0 per 1,000.

Table giving the number of deaths from Phthisis at different ages for the past 21 years:—

Ages {	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	Total.
1885	1	5	6	4	.	1	...	17
1886	2	6	2	5	3	1	1	20
1887	...	1	1	4	9	3	1	1	...	20
1888	3	8	4	2	6	4	...	27
1889	5	2	7	5	3	2	...	24
1890	3	...	6	6	5	3	1	1	...	25
1891	...	1	3	6	5	1	1	...	...	17
1892	2	2	5	4	2	1	1	17
1893	...	3	3	3	6	2	1	2	.	20
1894	3	4	3	2	1	1	1	15
1895	1	.	1	6	3	2	4	2	1	20
1896	...	2	1	8	7	2	1	...	...	21
1897	...	1	6	5	8	5	1	1	...	27
1898	...	2	...	7	6	4	2	1	...	22
1899	1	7	2	3	2	...	...	15
1900	2	6	2	6	4	1	...	21
1901	1	3	4	...	...	...	8
1902	2	3	5	2	1	2	...	15
1903	3	7	3	6	1	1	...	21
1904	1	...	3	4	4	4	1	...	...	17
1905	...	1	2	3	...	4	2	2	...	14
	5	11	44	103	96	75	40	24	5	403

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM OTHER THAN CONSUMPTION.

These diseases, consisting of Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Broncho Pneumonia, caused 31 deaths, giving a death-rate from Respiratory Diseases of 2·3 per 1·000.

The number of deaths from Respiratory Diseases during the past ten years was as follows :—

36 in 1904
27 in 1903
39 in 1902
24 in 1901
50 in 1900
34 in 1899
30 in 1898
31 in 1897
31 in 1896
37 in 1895

The average for the eleven years from 1895 to 1905 inclusive was 33 deaths per year.

SYSTEMATIC INSPECTION OF HOUSES.

The number of house-to-house inspections made during the year was over 500, and, in addition to this number, over 100 houses were inspected in which notifiable diseases had occurred.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

Seventy-nine inspections were made under the above Act during the year 1905, and the defects found were those of want of cleanliness, insufficient light and ventilation, and a defective privy. The cases of want of cleanliness were not half so numerous as in the previous year, and, on the whole, I consider the Sanitary condition of the Workshops, Laundries, and Workplaces to be so far satisfactory. Two cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in connection with Homeworkers' premises during the year.

Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces, and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspection.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries.)	...	...	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries.)	65	...	...
Workplaces .....	...	...	...
Homeworkers' Premises	14	...	...
Total.....	79	...	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions.
	Found	Remedied.	Refer'd to H.M. Insp'r.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of Cleanliness	4	4	...	...
Want of Ventilation	1	1	...	...
Overcrowding .....	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors .....	...	...	...	...
Other Nuisances	1	1	...	...
Sanitary Accommodation :—				
Insufficient .....	...	...	...	...
Unsuitable or Defective	1	1	...	...
Not Separate for Sexes .....	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101) .....	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100) .....	...	...	...	...
Failure as regards lists of outworkers (S. 107) .....	...	...	...	...
Giving out work to be done in premises which are—				
Unwholesome (S. 108).....	...	...	...	...
Infected (S. 110) ...	...	...	...	...
Allowing wearing apparel to be made in premises infected by scarlet fever or small pox (S. 109) .....	...	...	...	...
Other offences .....	...	...	...	...
Total.....	7	7	...	...

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE VETERINARY INSPECTOR,
MR. TOM WATSON, M.R.C.V.S.,
ON THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACT.**

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, within the Borough during the last year.

I am pleased to state we have kept up our record for another year, there having been no outbreak of any contagious disease.

During the year five supposed outbreaks of Swine Fever were reported, against six in the previous year.

At the present time the Cattle Market is open for the sale of Store as well as Fat Swine. The bulk of the Pigs which enter the Market are fat, and are almost immediately slaughtered.

DAIRIES, MILKSHOPS, AND COWSHEDS REPORT.

In submitting my Annual Report on Dairies, Cowsheds, &c., I beg to state that I have inspected them monthly, and am pleased to say they are kept in good order, and, in the majority of cases, exceptionally clean.

The health of the Cattle has been good, a few of them have suffered illness of a minor character, but not of such importance as to bring them before the Sanitary Authorities.

During the year I detected a case of Tuberculosis, and on calling the owner's attention thereto he consented to the destruction of the Cow. In the case of another Cow which I had destroyed it showed every symptom of Tuberculosis, but on a post mortem examination being made, no trace of Tuberculosis could be found.

At the present time there are 54 Cowkeepers and Milksellers on the Register, and just about 300 Cows are kept within the Borough. Several of the Milksellers are keeping some of the Cows outside the boundaries of the Borough.

MEAT INSPECTION.

In submitting my Annual Report on Meat Inspection, I beg to state that the quality of the Cattle, &c., slaughtered by the butchers for food exposed for sale is invariably of the highest quality.

I have visited all the Butchers' Shops, &c., on an average four times weekly, and have examined the carcasses of 1483 Beasts and Calves, 2844 Sheep and Lambs, and 1347 Pigs, making a total of 5674 carcasses.

In January I seized the carcase of a Cow and in July that of a Pig, both of which were affected with Tuberculosis, and in March the carcase of a Pig suffering from Jaundice, all of which were cremated.

During the year I detected three slight cases of Tuberculosis, all in Heifers,—the parts principally affected were the diaphragm and flank, the diseased parts I removed and destroyed,—they were all in the early stages of the disease; and three Sheep were destroyed, two of them were suffering from a Chill and Inflammation generally, and the other from Dropsy and Inflammation of the Kidneys.

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES' REPORT, 1905.

I have the honour to report—during the twelve months commencing December, 1904, and ending December, 1905—the following works have been carried out in the Sanitary department as follows:—

Houses inspected	503
Houses re-drained	6
Houses that were without Drains.....	4
Extensions and alteration to Drains	5
Houses provided with proper Gully Traps, thus making the connections between the house drains and sewers more effective	12
Privies with middens attached, changed to pail or box closets, necessitating weekly collections	11
Concreting, Paving, and Asphalting Passages, Yards, and Foot- paths to Houses	13
Houses re-spouted as a preventive against dampness of walls and foundations	11
Nuisances that remain unabated at the end of the year	8
Nuisances abated from various causes	9
Total number of Nuisances abated at the end of the year	71

INSPECTION OF WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES, 1905.

The Workshops and Workplaces inspected during the year have, with few exceptions, been found to be kept in a very satisfactory state.

Workshops and Workplaces inspected during the year	79
Number on the Register	189
Number of Outworkers, all engaged in the Borough	12
That required to be Cleansed, Limewashed, or Painted	4
Insufficiently lighted	1
Insufficiently ventilated	1
Defective Privies converted to the Pail or Box Closets	1
Nuisances abated	7

I express my sincere thanks to the Sanitary Committee and Council for their kind assistance rendered during the year.

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS MOONEY,

Inspector.

